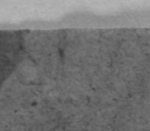
Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1297.] FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4, 1796. [VOLUME X.

For New-York,
The Schooner Mary,
Joſiah Douglaſs, maſter; will ſail in a few days, and take freight very low. Apply to
Joſeph Anthony & Co.
Nov. 3. 6

For Freight or Charter to Europe, or the Weſt-Indies.

The new Brigantine
FAIR AMERICAN,
RICHARD CALLEY, Maſter.
IS in compleat order, and in readineſs for receiving a cargo. She is a handy veſſel, and has good accommodations for paſſengers. Apply to Captain Calley, on board ſaid veſſel, laying the upper ſide of the Still-Houſe wharf, Southwark, or to
Iſaac Harvey, jun.
No. 5, So. Water-ſtreet.
11th mo. 1ſt. drw.



FOR NORFOLK,
The Brigt. OLIVE BRANCH,
Powers Etheridge, Maſter.
To ſail about the 5th November. For freight, &c. apply to the captain on board, at Walnut-ſtreet wharf, or to
Philip Nicklin & Co.
October 31. d

For Charter,
The Ship Dominick Terry,
Jacob De Hart, maſter: an excellent veſſel, of about 3000 barrels burthen.
Jeſſe & Robert Waln.
September 21. d

For Charter,
The Daniſh Barque BENEVENTURA,
Samuel Stub, maſter,
A good veſſel, of about two hundred tons burthen.
JESSE & ROBERT WALN.
Sept. 17. dtf

FOR LONDON,
The capital ſhip CERES,
To ſail ſoon:—For freight or paſſage apply to DAVY, ROBERTS & Co. or
John Vaughan,
September 10. Front-ſtreet.

For Sale,
The Brig MARY,
Lying at Meſſrs. Willings and Francis's wharf, burthen 2000 barrels, built in Philadelphia in 1793 of live oak and red cedar.—She is well ſound, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. For terms apply to
Gurney & Smith.
Oct. 6. dtf.

Juſt arrived, and will this day be landed from on board the brig FAVORITE at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf.
25 Tons beſt Ruſſia Clean HEMP,
56 Tons old Sable flat IRON,
200 Coils beſt Ruſſia CORDAGE, aſſorted ſizes,
400 Pieces brown Ruſſia SHEETINGS,
100 Bolts Ruſſia DUCK,
240 Pieces Ravens do.
20 Half-down feather beds, and
A few pieces aſſorted DIAPER.
FOR SALE BY
Joſeph Anthony and Co.

The above mentioned BRIG will ſail in a few days, and take freight on moderate terms for Boſton or Salem, for which or paſſage, apply on board or as above
October 31. d

FOR SALE,
THE SHIP MARY,
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,
Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.
If the MARY is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.
October 31. d

For Boſton, Newbury-Port and Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire,

The Schooner LUCY,
Daniel Prowſe, maſter; will ſail in the courſe of a week, and take freight on moderate terms, for which, or paſſage, apply on board, or to
Joſeph Anthony, & Co.
October 27. d

For Freight or Charter,
The ſhip COMMERCE,

NATHANIEL CURTIS, Maſter.
Almoſt a new veſſel, 244 tons burthen, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. For terms apply on board at Bright's wharf, or to
Joſeph Anthony & Co.
For Sale on board the above Veſſel,
A quantity of excellent COAL.
☞ Perſons having goods on board, are earneſtly requeſted to ſend their permits.
October 21. dtot

Boarding and Lodging
TWO GENTLEMEN may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, in a private family and pleaſant part of the city. Apply to the Printer. Oct. 11. tts

WANTED,
As COOK, in a private family, a woman of good character and who can be well recommended.
Enquire of the Printer.
October 31 d 7t.

Printed Calicoes.
JOHN MILLER, jun. & CO.
Have received per the William Penn, in addition to their own aſſorment,
A conſignment of twenty trunks of Calicoes, elegant London patterns; alſo a few caſes of handſome Buttons—Which will be ſold at a ſhort credit, on very reaſonable terms, by the package only.
Oct. 14. dtf

This Day is Publiſhed,
And ſold by JOHN ORMROD, No. 41 Cheſnut-ſtreet,
(Price one ſixteenth of a Dollar.)
A POEM
On reading the PRESIDENT's Addreſs,
WITH A SKETCH OF THE
CHARACTER OF *A CANDIDATE,*
FOR THE
PRESIDENCY.
THIS elegant little Poem is printed in a form to be bound with the PRESIDENT's farewell addreſs, lately publiſhed by John Ormrod.
November 1.

FOR SALE,
A very Valuable Eſtate,
CALLED *TWITTENHAM,* ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Weſtern road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the reſt arable of the firſt quality. There are on the premiſes a good two ſtory brick houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, ſtables, and other convenient buildings; a ſmoke-houſe and ſtone, ſpring-houſe; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except thoſe immediately under tillage, and are ſo laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.
The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat.
The foregoing is part of the eſtate of Jacob Harman, deceaſed, and offered for ſale by
Mordecai Lewis,
Oct. 31. 1aw Surviving Executor.

To be ſold,
A PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, county of Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing about one hundred and fifty acres; a ſuitable proportion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A great part of the arable land is in a high ſtate of cultivation, and very natural to the production of Red Clover. On ſaid plantation there is a genteel two-ſtory brick houſe, with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage-houſe. The garden is large, and contains a good collection of the beſt kinds of grafted and inoculated fruit trees; the orchard conſiſts of about three hundred grafted apple-trees. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, may be informed of the terms by applying to
ANDREW HUNTER.
July 29 F

Juſt Imported,
Tin Plates in boxes
Sheet and bar Lead
Shot—all ſizes, patent and common
Copper bottoms and ſheets
Engliſh ſhoes and boots in caſes
Taunton Ale in caſks of 10 doz. each
Baſket Salt
Wool Cards
Gold Watches,
For Sale by
Simon Walker,
Oct. 7. mwfim Dock-ſtreet.

For Sale,
A Three-ſtory BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Cheſnut ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, in which Meſſrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on buſineſs.
Poſſeſſion will be given in one month, or ſooner.
For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or
HECTOR CALBRAITH.
April 21. $

A CAPITAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS.
John Miller, jun & Co.
Excluſive of their own Importation now opening,
Have received by the William Penn, Caroline and Diana
CONSIGNMENTS,
Which comprize a capital aſſortment to open a Dry Goods Store.
—Amongſt them are—
Common, ſuper and ſuperfine Cloths,
Plain, twill'd and ſtrip'd Coatings,
Baizes and Flannels,
Point, roſe and duffil Blankets,
Plain and puntea Caſſimeres,
Swanſdowns,
Printed Calicoes,
Scotch Threads,
Hoſiery.
They will be ſold either in whole, or in part, by the package, on terms which render them an object worthy of attention to purchaſers. dtf Oct. 21.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8, CHESNUT STREET,
Have Imported in the late veſſels from Europe, &c.
AND HAVE FOR SALE,
A general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon—
Amongſt which are,
BROAD and narrow CLOTHS,
Plain and twill'd COATINGS,
Roſe ſtriped and point BLANKETS,
FLANNELS and BAISES,
HATS aſſorted in caſes,
IRISH LINENS,
INDIA GOODS, generally,
A Conſigned Invoice of IRONMONGERY,
Compriſing a capital aſſortment to open a ſtore—including Thirty Caſks of NAILS. This invoice will be ſold entire on very advantageous terms.
September 20. d

For Sale,
By Jehu Hollingſworth, & Co.
25 hhds. Weſt-India Rum, 3d and 4th proof,
5 Barrels beſt Indigo, and,
A few thouſand buſhels of Turk's Iſland ſalt.
Oct. 17. d.

Country Rum,
And a few pipes of Vinegar,
For Sale by
Ezekiel Hall,
At the ſtores of Mr. Edward Stow, jun. No. 4, South Water-ſtreet. October 20. d

At No. 63, N. Seventh-ſtreet,
Four Gentlemen may be accommodated with
Boarding and Lodging.
November 1. *3

Robert Smith & Co.
No. 58, South Front-ſtreet,
Have received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Hull, and by the Ohio arrived at N. York from Glaſgow,
A large & general aſſortment of Goods,
Suitable for the Seaſon, conſiſting of

Duffil, Point and Roſe Blankets	Checks, in ſmall packages
White, Red, and Yellow Flannel	Oznaburgs and Brown Hollands
Bocking and other Baizes	Brown and white Ruſſia Sheetings
Second and coarſe Cloths	Drillings and Diapers
Plain and mixed Caſſimeres	Calicoes and Chintzes
Plain, twilled, and ſtriped Coatings	Jaconet and Book Muſlins
Plains, Kerſeys, and Half-thicks	Do. do. Tamboured
White & ſpotted Swanſkins	Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Lainet and ſwanſdown veſt ſhapes	Printed linen and check do.
Carpets and Carpeting	Romal and Madraſs do.
Calimancoes and Durants	Muſlin and Chintz Shawls
Moreens and Taboreens	Bed Ticks
Joans Spinning and Crapes	Table Cloths
Camblets and Wildbores	Laces and Edgings
Bombazeens & Bombazets	Faſhionable Ribbons
Rattinets and Shalloons	Do. Hats and Bonnets
Plain, Genoa and printed Velverets & Thickſets	Cotten & Worſted Hoſiery
7-8, 4-4, and 11-8 Cotton	Gloves and Mitts
	White & coloured Threads
	Italian Sowing Silks
	Ivory and Horn Combs
	Tapes, Bindings, Pins, &c.

They have on hand a large aſſortment of India Muſlins and Calicoes, black and coloured Perſians, Bandanno and Pullicat Handkerchiefs, &c. and a quantity of Nutmegs and Mace.

Philip Nicklin & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,

Souchong, Hyſon Skin, Young Hyſon, Hyſon and Imperial	FRESH TEAS
Yellow Nankeens	
China Ware, aſſorted in Boxes and Cheſts	
Quickſilver	
Bandanno Handkerchiefs of excellent quality in cheſts	
London Market, London particular, New-York Market	MADEIRA WINE in pipes, hogſheads, & quarter caſks
Teneriffe Wine in pipes and hogſheads	
Sugar Candy by the Box	
Sail Canvas No. 1 a 8	
Lead in ſheets	
3 Caſks of Cutlery aſſorted	

A few cheſts of Manchester Goods, aſſorted thickſets, cords, ſtriped Nankeens, &c.
3 Small packages of black ſewing-ſilks
8 Tierces Virginia Snake-root.
Nails aſſorted in caſks
July 18 mw&f

City of Waſhington.
SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & caſh 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000	10,000
1 caſh prize of		10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000 - -	10,000
20 do.	500 - -	10,000
00 do.	100 - -	10,000
200 do.	50 - -	10,000
400 do.	25 - -	10,000
1,000 do.	20 - -	20,000
15,000 do.	10 - -	150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:
And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.
This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe prawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when compleat, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c.—and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.
The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are ſold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finiſhed; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is cloſed, are to be conſidered as given towards the fund for the Univerſity; it being determined to ſettle the whole buſineſs in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as ſecurity.
The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.
The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commiſſioners aſſiſted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requeſted to undertake this arduous taſk a ſecond time on behalf of the public; a ſufficient number of theſe having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National Univerſity and the other federal objects may continue to favor the deſign.
By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been ſent for ſale, the public are aſſured that the drawing will ſpeedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably neceſſary to inſure a ſafe diſpoſal of the tickets, has rendered the ſhort ſuſpenſion indiſpenſable.
SAMUEL BLODGET.
$ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. eo

Waſhington Lottery.
The 34th and 35th Days Drawing are arrived at the office No. 147, Cheſnut-ſtreet.
Prizes in the above Lottery are exchanged for tickets warranted undrawn.
Nov. 3. tt&s

Caution.
The following NOTES have been STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the evening of the 31ſt ult. all perſons are hereby forewarned from receiving the ſame.
One, Robert Morris to John Nicholſon, dated March 3d, 1795, and payable April 8, 1796, for dollars 823. 93.
And one John Nicholſon to Robert Morris, dated and payable as above, and for the ſame ſum.
The above notes with other papers were contained in a Green Morocco covered almanack, and were ſtolen with a quantity of clothing, from the piazza of the ſubſcriber. The clothing conſiſted of one drab coloured great coat, 1 do. cloſe coat, 1 dark mixture do. 1 olive mixture do. 1 brown ſilk morning gown, 1 old black ſilk cloak, 1 child's great coat, coating, 1 do. cloak, cloth.
A handſome reward will be given for the Pocket Book and papers, by
James Todd,
No. 26, So. Front Street.
11th mo. 2d. drw.

Imported in the late arrivals from Europe and the Weſt-Indies,
Holland Gin, in pipes
Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum
Martinique Molaſſes, in hogſheads
Choice old Liſbon Wine, in pipes and quarter-caſks
London Particular & London Market Madeira Wine, in pipes, half-pipes and quarter-caſks
Malmſey Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter-caſks
Teneriffe Wine, in pipes
Ruſſia & Flemiſh Sheeting and Ravens Duck, in caſes
Window Glaſs, 8 by 10, in boxes
Coffee Mills and Straw Knives, in caſks
Mill Saws and Croſs-cut Saws, in boxes
Alſo, on hand,
A few cheſts of Bohea Tea; Jeſuits Bark; Aſſafœtida and Tapioca; and a few bales of Coſſaes, Baftas, Gurrahs, Bandanna and Muſlin Handkerchiefs, and a complete aſſortment of 5-4 and 6-4 Boulting Cloths.
For Sale by
Pragers & Co.
October 20 d2wm&th2m

LANDING,
Out of different veſſels from England, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers on reaſonable terms,
Superfine and common cloths, and caſſimers
Ribbed and ſtriped do, do.
Blankets, mottled green and ſilk rugs.
Superfine blue, Claret, and common coatings,
Kerſeys, Bear-ſkins, plains and Half-thicks,
Swanſkins, Serges and Flannels,
Britiſh Ingrain Carpeting,
Hats aſſorted in caſes of 12 doz. each.
Chocolate chintzes, printed Callicoes and Handkerchiefs.
Scarlet Cardinals, and Scarlet Snail,
Yarn, Worſted, and Cotton hoſiery,
Beavers, Thickſetts, Velvets, Corduroys, &c. &c.
Buff and drab Genoa Cords of a ſuperior quality.
6d. 8d. 10d 12d. 20d. nails, and frying pans,
An aſſortment of Ironmongerry, Cutlery and a variety of India cotton, and ſilk goods.
Thomas & Joſhua Fiſher.
No. 5, Dock-ſtreet.
Alſo by the Glaſgow from Dublin,
1-8 and 4-4 Iriſh Linens aſſorted in boxes of 30 pieces,
do. Brown, Glazed Linnen.
Oct. 17. dtf.

Juſt Arrived,
By the Fly, Captain Hubber, from London,
Double racked, Brown Stout PORTER,
in hogſheads.
Painters' Colours, in 1-2 and 1-4 cwt. kegs, packed in hogſheads.
Copperas in hogſheads.
Whiting, &c. For Sale by
Peter Blight.
October 25. dxtts2w

The Cargo of the Polacre Independent,
CAPTAIN CATHCART, from Alicant and Liſbon, landing at the ſubſcribers wharf—
28 Pipes of Brandy
18 Bales of Spaniſh wool
3 do. of Anniſeed
7000 Buſhels of beſt Liſbon Salt
80 Boxes of Lemons
For ſale by WILLINGS & FRANCIS.
ALSO,
Seventy Hogſheads of prime JAMAICA SUGARS, received by the ſhip Dominick Terry, Capt. De Hart, from Kingſton.
Sept. 13. d

Sales of India Goods.
The Cargo of the ſhip Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,
CONSISTING OF
A Large and general aſſortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.
AMONG WHICH ARE
A variety fine worked and plain Muſlins,
Doreas, &c. Alſo,
A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,
In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER,
For Sale by
Willings & Francis,
No. 21 Penn Street.
June 8 §

For Sale,
By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.
An Invoice of Cordage,
Conſiſting of different ſizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ſhip Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.
Sept. 27. dtf

For Sale,
Carolina Rice in whole and half tierces,
Cotton of Cayenne and Trinidad,
Soal Leather, entitled to drawback,
Boſton Beef, and
Mould and dipt candles.—Apply to
Iſaac Harvey, jun.
No. 5, South Water-ſtreet.
10th mo. 17. d3w.

70,000 Pieces Nankeens,
Of the beſt quality and on reaſonable terms,
FOR SALE BY
Philip Nicklin & Co.
Auguſt 26. dtf

Celebrated New Work.

This Day is Published,

By JOHN ORMROD, No. 41, in Chesnut Street, (four volumes in two, neatly bound and lettered, price 2 dollars and 50 cents.)

THE LOOKER-ON,

A PERIODICAL PAPER.

By the Rev. SIMON OLIVE-BRANCH, A. M.

Ore teres modico Pallentes radere Mores
Doctus, et ingenuo culpam defigere ludo.
AUL. PERS.

——My business in this State
Made me a Looker-on here in Vienna;
Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble,
Till it o'er run the stew; laws for all faults;
But faults so countenanc'd, that the strong statutes
Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop,
As much in mock as mark.
Measure for Measure.

"It appears from the dedication, that the editor of this publication, is the Rev. William Roberts, A. M, F. R. S. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and from the last number, that the labor, and consequently the merit of these papers, have rested with the editor, excepting only a few contributions particularly mentioned. The editor's design has been, as he himself represents it, "to substitute the forsaken topics of morality, life, nature, and taste, in the room of shallow politics and news-paper philosophy, and to betray men, under the mask of amusement, into serious and manly thoughts. This design was laudable, and the execution was meritorious. As literary productions, these periodical papers are entitled to distinction; but their highest praise is, that they are throughout calculated to promote virtue and good manners."

Analytical Review.

Lately Published by J. Ormrod,

Condorcet on the progress of the human mind 7/6, Miss Williams' Letters from France, 4/8; Visit for a Week, 5/7 1-2; Brown on the natural equality of men, 4/8; Life of God in the Soul of Man, 3/9; Aikin's Letters to his Son. 9/4 1-2; Homer's Iliad by Pope, 7/6; Hayley's Triumphs of Temper, with plates, 7/6; M'Ewen on the Types, 3/7 1-2; Select Psalms and Hymns for Youth, 1/4 1-2; Burke's celebrated Letter to the Duke of Bedford, 1/10 1-2; Wharton's Answer to Priestly, 1/10 1-2; Watson's Answer to Paine, 2/9 1-2; Watson's Answer to Gibbon: 1/10 1-2; Cullen's Practice, 2 vols, 30/; Bayley on the Dock Fever of New-York, 7/6; Webster's Collection on the Yellow Fever, 7/6; Chaptal's Chemistry, 3 vols. in 1, 22/6; President's Address, 11d; Poem on do. 5d. 1-2; British, Algerine and Spanish Treaties, ratified, 2/4 1-2; Travels of Cyrus, French and English, 2 vols. 15/; Winterbotham's History of China, 2 vols. 15/; Winterbotham's History of China, 2 vols. 22/6—&c. &c.

Nov. 3. d6t.

Sale by Auction.

To be sold on Saturday evening the 5th of November, at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the Merchants' Coffee House.

TWO three story brick houses with convenient kitchens north side of Market, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, each house with the priviledge of an alley is 16 1-2 feet front; the lot is 150 in depth.

One two story brick house in Zane-street, commonly called Sugar alley. The house is 16 1-2 feet front, on said alley, with a good kitchen; the lot is 90 feet in depth.

One vacant lot, adjoining the said house, in Zane-street, 16 1-2 feet front, and 90 feet deep; at the end of 90 feet the said lot widens 33 feet, and runs back of the Market street lots 111 feet, 33 feet wide.

One two story brick house and kitchen in Zane-street; 16 1-2 feet front; the lot 45 feet in depth.

45 acres of excellent meadow land in Greenwich, which will be sold either by small parcels or 12 acre lots. 30 tons of excellent upland hay. Enquire of

HENRY SECKEL,
GEORGE COOPER,
HENRY SHEAFF,
ABRAHAM WILT, or
EDWARD FOX, Auctioneer.

October 29.

For Sale,

This day Landing from on board the ship Concord, Captain Thompson, from Amsterdam,

Gin, in pipes
Empty Gin Cases
Hock in cases of 4 doz.
Glass Tumblers in chests
Sweet Oil in cases
Patte Grasse Cheese in boxes, &c.

Also Landing by the Louisa, Capt. Bell, from Lisbon,
60 Quarter-casks Lisbon Wine.

On Hand,
A quantity of Brandy, Hazle-Nuts in sacks, &c.

Peter Blight.

October 17. d2w eo2w

Irish Linens, &c.

Imported per the ships Glasgow, from Dublin, Liberty, from Cork, and brig Mentor, from Belfast,

4-4 and 7-8 Wide IRISH LINENS,

In whole and half boxes,

Assorted from 11d. to 4s. sterling—Also 5-4 wide Sheetings, and low priced yarn and worsted Hose.

On Hand,

7-8 Wide Lawns.
Diapers and Table-Cloths
A few boxes Tickens and Checks
A few bales Flannels
Cork and Belfast Sail Cloth, Nos. 1 and 6
25 Boxes, 10 Ditto, 5 Ditto } Window Glass, { 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10,

The above mentioned Goods are all entitled to the drawback, and will be disposed of by the package on reasonable terms.

James, Clibborn & English,

No. 6, N. Front-street.

10th mo. 19th. dtf

Just Landing,

At South street-wharf, from on board the ship Sedgley, Captain Hodge, from St. Petersburg,

The following Goods:

Russia Sail Duck, first quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Crash.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the English size.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in small boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Hinglass, 1st and 2nd sort.
Horse Hair uncurled.
Russia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp.

For Sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

October 12.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

PHOCION—No. XVI.

THE votaries of Mr. Jefferson vainly endeavored to vindicate his conduct respecting his connection with the editor of the National Gazette and his opposition to the measures of government, while secretary of state.

In respect to the first they said, "that Mr. Freneau was recommended by several of his fellow collegiates, men of high reputation and who were interested in his welfare *: and that, to entitle him to the office which Mr. Jefferson bestowed on him, it was merely necessary that he should be a citizen of the United States, and irreproachable in point of morality and in other respects well qualified to discharge its duties."—It is at once seen that, such an apology, to an enlightened public, is as insulting as was the conduct which it was designed to gloss over.—As well might Mr. Jefferson, should he be elected president, and pension a printer to support his measures, attempt hereafter to varnish over such an act by a like vindication.

As to the second point, these votaries, whose devotion for their idol kindled at every form, in which he presented himself, even deduced matter of *panegyric* from *his opposition to the measures of the government*. 'Twas according to them, the sublimest pitch of virtue in him, not only to have extra-officially embarrassed plans, originating with his colleagues, in the course of their progress, but to have continued his opposition to them, after they had been considered and enacted by the legislature, with such modifications as had appeared to them proper, and had been approved by the chief magistrate. Such conduct, in their opinion, marked a firm and virtuous independence of spirit †.

If any proof were wanting of that strange perversion of all ideas of decorum and order, which has long characterised a certain party, this making a theme of *encomium* of what was truly a demonstration of a *caballing, self-sufficient, and refractory temper*, would afford it.

I shall endeavour to state what course a firm and virtuous independence of character, guided by a just and necessary sense of decorum, should have dictated to an officer in Mr. Jefferson's station.

I do not hesitate to reprobate the position, that a man, who had accepted an office in the executive department, should be held to throw the weight of his character into the scale, to support a measure, which in his *conscience he disapproved*, and in his *station had opposed*—or that the members of the administration should form together a close and secret combination, into whose measures the profane eye of the public should not pry. But there is *a very obvious medium* between *acting or countenancing*, and *intriguing and machinating* against a measure; between *opposing it in the discharge of an official duty* or *volunteering an opposition to it in the discharge of no duty*, between *entering into a close and secret combination* with the other members of the administration, and *being the active leader of an opposition to its measures*.

The *true line of propriety* appears to be the following:—A member of the administration in one department ought only to *aid* those measures of another, which he approves—Where he disapproves, if called upon *to act officially*, he ought to manifest his disapprobation, and avow his opposition; but, out of an official line, he ought not to interfere, "*as long as he thinks fit* TO CONTINUE A PART OF THE ADMINISTRATION."

When the measure in question has become a *law of the land*, especially with a *direct sanction of the chief magistrate*, it is *his peculiar* DUTY *to acquiesce*. A contrary conduct is *inconsistent* with his *relations* as an *officer of the government*, and with a *due respect* as such for the decisions of the *legislature* and of the *head* of the *executive* department.

The success of every government, its capacity to combine the exertion of public strength with the preservation of personal right and private security, must always depend on the energy of the executive.

This *energy*, again, must materially depend on the *union and mutual deference*, which subsist between the members of that department, and the conformity of their conduct with the views of the executive chief.

Difference of opinion between men engaged in any common pursuit, is a natural appendage of human nature. When only exerted in the *discharge of a duty*, with delicacy and temper, among liberal and sensible men, it can create no animosity: but when it produces *officious interferences*, dictated by *no call of duty*; when it volunteers a display of itself in a quarter where there is *no responsibility*, it must inevitably beget ill-humour and *discord*.

Applied to the members of the executive administration of any government, and more particularly a republican government, it must necessarily tend to occasion, more or less, *distracted councils*, to foster *factions* in the community, and particularly *to weaken the government*.

Moreover, the *heads* of the several executive departments, are to be viewed as *auxiliaries to the executive chief*. Opposition to any measure of *his*, by either of those heads, except in the shape of frank, firm and independent advice to himself, is evidently *contrary to the relations*, which subsist between the parties. And a measure becomes *his*, so as to involve this *duty* of acquiesce, as well by its having received *his sanction in the form of a law*, as by its having previously received his approbation.

One of the powers entrusted to our chief magistrate is, that of *objecting* to bills which have passed the two houses of congress. This supposes the *duty* of objecting, when he is of opinion that the object of any bill is either *unconstitutional* or *pernicious*. The *approbation* of a bill implies, that he *does not think* it either the one or the other; and it makes *him responsible* to the community for this opinion. The measure becomes *his* by adoption; nor could he escape a portion of the blame, which would finally attach itself to a bad measure, to which he had given his consent.

Solid as are these principles, the public ear has, notwithstanding, been frequently assailed with common place topics, and plausible flourishes and declamation, against them. However such flourishes may be dexterously retailed by the traffickers in popular prejudice, these principles, founded on political truth, may, with confidence, be submitted to the deliberate opinion of an enlightened and sober people.

It may be asked—What? is a man to sacrifice his *conscience* and his judgment to an office? Is he to be a *dumb* spectator of measures which he deems subversive of the *rights* and *interests* of his fellow-citizens? Is he to postpone to the frivolous rules of a false complaisance, or the arbitrary dictates of a tyrannical decorum, the *higher duty* which he owes to the community? I answer, no! he is to do none of these things. If he cannot coalesce with those, with with whom he is associated, as far as the rules of *official* decorum, propriety, and obligation may require, without *abandoning* what he conceives to be the *true interest* of the community, let him *place himself in a situation*, in which he will experience no collision of *opposite duties*. Let him *not cling* to the honour or emoluments of an office, and content himself with *defending* the *injured rights* of the people, by *obscure* or *indirect means*. Let him *renounce a situation* which is a clog upon his patriotism; tell the people that he could no longer continue in it without forfeiting his duty to them, and that he he had quitted it to be more at liberty to afford them his best services.

Such is the course would have been indicated by a firm and *virtuous independence* of character, that would have been pursued by a man attentive to unite the sense of *delicacy* with the sense of *duty*—in earnest about the pernicious tendency of public measures, and more solicitous to act the *disinterested friend of the people*, than the *interested, ambitious, and intriguing head of a party*.

But Mr. Jefferson clung for four years to the honours and emoluments of office, under an administration, whose measures he greatly disapproved, and perseveringly *opposed*, till a more *perplexed* state of affairs, and the *alarming prospect* of *approaching war*, dictated his relinquishment of a station, too pregnant with *anxieties* to continue an object of desire.

PHOCION.

From the VIRGINIA HERALD.

As containing sound, federal, republican principles, we publish the following extract from an address to Ralph Wormeley, Esq. a candidate for the office of elector in Virginia.

1st. Is a candidate for an electorship warranted, under the constitution, in declaring publicly the names of the persons for whom he shall vote?

2d. Can those, who have a legal right to vote for an elector, demand with constitutional propriety, any declaration of this sort?

I am inclined to decide in the negative. The mode of voting by ballot is the direct antithesis of the mode of voting viva voce. The constitution *expressly* prefers the former to the latter. But you and your fellow candidates have superceded the former by introducing the latter, and have thus departed from the constitution, but without intending it, I dare say. What avails the *balloting* for a President and Vice-President, when every body knows before the tickets are put into the box, and even before the electors are chosen, for what persons each elector will vote. Is it not an idle form? a ridiculous ceremony? an unconstitutional sacrifice of substance to *form*? Is it not to all intents and purposes a viva voce mode of balloting? In the election of two such important officers as the President and Vice-President of the United States, it was easy to be foreseen that personal enmities would be engendered, party animosities excited, and violent contentions provoked, which might alternately terminate in civil commotions, and therefore, the vote by ballot was preferred in order to guard as much as possible against those evils. Who that recollects the turbulent and sometimes bloody scenes that were once exhibited in the Polish Diets, but must admire the prudence of those who formed the constitution, in endeavouring to prevent an exhibition of similar scenes in this country? Who that admires this prudence, but must regret that the constitution has been evaded and defeated in this respect? But the people, it is said, are in fault; they have required the candidates to be explicit. The people who, to indulge personal pre-possessions of any kind, can request a candidate to act unconstitutionally, and the candidate who from popular views, can prevail with himself to grant such a request, are both equally and wofully deficient in some of those attributes which are most essential, under free governments, to the characters of pure citizens. If the people claim as *rights* those things to which they have *no right*, not only wrong but wrongs must follow. Nor let it be imagined, as designing knaves and fools, who are always the tools of knaves, would have us believe, that a demand for what is wrong, because it is made by the many, is *therefore* right.

That which it is *wise* and *just* to resist in a single individual, it is, a fortiori, more wise and more just to resist in many individuals. This principle is admitted, in the moral system of all *unadulterated* republics, as a fundamental truth. Sooner or later I hope it will be engraven on the heart of every American. Until this be done, every little faction will be formidable—When it is, every great one will be contemptible. *The people* is the wonder working phrase with which the demagogues and jacobins of the day attempt to effect all their pernicious schemes—but you have too good an understanding to be duped by it. You know that the people, in their sense of the phrase, is not the people—The constitution has taught us, who the people are—We must know no other, and this puts its decisive veto upon the questions I have stated.

Principles, not men, should govern us upon all, but especially upon public occasions. As you have expressed yourself generally to this effect; as you have, in a manner that does you credit, pronounced a well deserved panegyric upon the wise and patriotic system of administration adopted by our federal executive, and formed with so much unshaken firmness and conscious virtue, during a perilous and trying crisis; as I know you to be a friend to peace, order and good government, and to be honest, independent and federal; you shall have the vote of

ARGUS FEDERALIS.

* See the American Daily Advertiser, by Dunlap, of the 13th October, 1792.

† See the same, of 10th Oct. '92.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4, 1796.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, Nov. 3.

I send you the names of the Electors for the state of New Jersey, this day chosen by the Legislature by a very great majority, men of the first character and all good and true Federalists.

Col. Aaron Ogden, Elizabeth-Town.
Col. John Neilson, Brunswick.
Gen. Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth county.
Caleb Newbold, Burlington county.
Col. Jonathan Rhea, Trenton.
John Blackwood, Gloucester county.
Capt. William Colefax, Bergen county.

Mr. AMES has declined being elected a member of the House of Representatives in the fifth Congress. J. C. JONES, and H. G. OTIS, both Federalists, and friends to the Government of their own country are in nomination as candidates.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Messrs. CLAYPOOLE,

The right of voting at Elections being one of the most important privileges of free citizens, ought to be guarded from abuse with the most scrupulous jealousy; and as the acts of naturalization are not generally known, it may be of use to publish the following opinions on the subject, given by gentlemen of the highest legal abilities, for the information of your fellow citizens.

WE are clearly of opinion, that no foreigner having come into this country since the declaration of independence, is entitled to a vote at a general election, whatever may have been his length of residence, unless he has been naturalized according to the existing laws of Pennsylvania.

That the proper evidence of his having been naturalized prior to the 26th of March, 1790, is a certificate from a magistrate, of his having taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance to the State, as prescribed by law.

And that the proper evidence of naturalization since the 26th of March, 1790, is, a certified copy of the record of the court where such person has been naturalized, conformable to the acts of Congress of the United States.

Signed. WILLIAM LEWIS.
WILLIAM RAWLE.

Nov. 3, 1796.

I concur in the above opinion. I regret that I am called upon so suddenly, that I have not an opportunity to give the reasons of my opinion. I conceive that since the 26th of March, 1790, a state legislature cannot determine what shall constitute citizenship. I do not know of any act by which the legislature of Pennsylvania have undertaken to constitute citizenship: a proviso in an act of the 13th March, 1789, leaves the question to the constitution—with that constitution this clause ceased to operate.

It is not revived by the Schedule to the present constitution, because not a substantive act, and because inconsistent with the present constitution.

I have not time to explain myself farther, I therefore concur generally, nor do I conceive that any reasonable doubt can be entertained upon the subject.

Signed. JARED INGERSOLL.

Nov. 3, 1796.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A correspondent remarks that the re-publication at this juncture of the treaties of Pavia & Pilnitz, with a jesuitical emphasized preface, in Messieurs Brown's and Bache's papers, is an *appropriate feature* of the politics of those Gazettes, and of the whiffling character of the compiler of the article.

The *bore* on the public, in loading the columns of those papers with documents of that nature, has rent the flimzey veil of blank impartiality, and will at a future day, serve to exhibit in *propria persona* a certain cuddling proteus politician, who finds himself condemned to the Sisyphian task of rolling up hill a stone that will perpetually recoil upon him to the end of his pilgrimage.

Amongst the wicked and ridiculous tricks now playing off by the Jacobins, to ensure success to their ticket, they have the impudence to call theirs the republican ticket, and the federal ticket the monarchy ticket: Who that knows the characters of the candidates can forbear laughing at such folly? In looking over the names of ISRAEL WHELEN & THOMAS Mc. KEAN, which should we be most apt to consider as the *plain simple republican* or the *haughty imperious monarchist*? Is there any citizen so ignorant as to suspect Israel Whelen, and the other candidates on the federal ticket, of voting for a monarchy man? For shame, ye disorganizers—blush at such weak attempts to impose on the public—they are not to be duped by such tricks: All your calumnies will never persuade them that Israel Whelen and Co. will vote for a king. The people can read as well as yourselves, and can take care of their liberties without your assistance.

Do the jacobins suppose that electioneering and publishing is to be all *on one side*? Who pays for the *spies* employed by them? Who began the attack? Who sent expresses all over the country with calumnies and falsehoods?

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I observe that the address of the *Anties*, recommending their ticket, is to be *translated* into *French*; but that appears unnecessary, for from the *language* and *style*, every plain man who reads it must be convinced that it was originally *composed* in the French language. I wish some of your French correspondents would inform me what these Anties mean by a *tocsin*, it is a foreign word we country people don't understand; we wish in future they would write in intelligible language.

A Plain American Farmer.

AT a numerous meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, held on Wednesday evening, November 2, at Mr Poor's school-house, South Mulberry Ward, ISRAEL ISRAEL was called to the chair.

The two tickets for electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States, which have been published in the papers, having been read, the following (framed at a meeting of members of the State and Federal Legislature and other citizens from different parts of the State) having been stated to be composed of characters who would support THOMAS JEFFERSON, was UNANIMOUSLY agreed to.

JEFFERSON TICKET.
ELECTORS.

Thomas M'Kean	John Whitehill
Jacob Morgan	William Irwin
James Boyd	Abraham Smith
Jonas Hartzell	William Brown
Peter Muhlenberg	John Piper
Joseph Heister	John Smilie
William M'Clay	James Edgar
James Hanna	

Published by order of the Meeting,
(Attest) BENJ. FRANKLIN BACHE, Sec.

At a meeting of a number of citizens, at Ogden's tavern, New-market ward, October 29, 1796. The two tickets for electors, which have been published in the news-papers, were read, and it was unanimously agreed to support the following as a truely

Federal and Republican Ticket.

The same having been framed and recommended at a respectable meeting of a number of the members of the legislature, and other citizens, the friends of *order and good government*, from different parts of the state, immediately previous to the rising of the assembly, viz.

Israel Whelen, Philadelphia,
Samuel Miles,
Henry Wynkoop, Bucks,
John Arndt, Northampton,
Valentine Eckhart, Berks,
Thomas Bull, Chester,
Robert Coleman, Lancaster,
John Carson, Dauphin,
William Wilson, Northumberland,
Samuel Postlethwaite, Cumberland,
Jacob Hay, York,
Benjamin Elliott, Huntingdon,
Ephraim Douglas, Fayette,
John Woods, Allegheny,
Thomas Stokely, Washington.

On motion it was resolved, that the following address to the citizens of Pennsylvania, be signed by the chairman and published.

Fellow-Citizens,

At a period when the peculiar situation of our country calls for no common share of wisdom, patriotism and firmness in the chief magistrate of the United States, are we summoned to the choice of electors of a President and Vice-President, and on the prudence of that choice, will in a great measure depend our future peace and happiness. Whilst the desolating sword of War is destroying the fairest countries in Europe—America is kept in peace. The wise and prudent system of policy, adopted by our present administration, dispelled the clouds which for a while darkened our political horizon, and secured to our country prosperity and happiness.

We are now to determine, whether, approving of the measures adopted by *George Washington*, and sensible of the blessings they have conferred on our country, we will choose electors who have uniformly evinced an approbation of his conduct, and may therefore be expected to give their suffrages in favor of men who will probably continue the same system of wise and patriotic policy.—If such be our determination, the persons now recommended will naturally become the objects of our choice. To the prudence of those republican citizens, sincerely attached to our national government, we may safely entrust the power of making appointments so important and interesting.

With no desire of dictating to our fellow-citizens, and with no interest but what is common to all, do we address you. The happiness of our country is involved in the choice that shall be made, and we therefore solicit your warmest exertions in support of characters whose suffrages will ensure the *peace* and prosperity of the United States.

GEORGE LATIMER, Chairman.
Attest. JOSEPH HOPKINSON, Sec'y.

Mr. PRINTER,

Your inserting the inclosed acrostic in your entertaining Gazette, will very much oblige

A FEMALE FRIEND.

R eturn once more and bless our ravish'd sight,
I nspire our souls with ever new delight;
C harm us again—with more than magic art,
K now that you captivate each female heart.
E nchanting youth, our throbbing bosoms prove,
T he pangs that wait on those who fondly love.
T hen ah return, dear youth, and with thee bring
S uch joys as only from thy presence spring.

Petersburg, Virginia, Sept. 15.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

RUTLAND, (Vermont) October 24.

The honorable Moses Robinson, late senator in for this state in congress, on Saturday the 15th inst. communicated to the governor, the following resignation of that important office.—

Rutland, October 15, 1796.

Dear sir,

Having received an appointment to the office of a senator of the United States, it was my intention to have served the whole term for which I was elected; but the circumstances of my domestic affairs are such, as render it wholly incompatible with either my interest or duty, any longer to hold that office.

I therefore take this method to communicate to the legislature, from whom I received the appointment, a resignation of said office. However desirable popular applause may be, yet the consciousness of having acted with integrity, and from the purest principles of love of our country, affords a consolation highly to be preferred.

The free suffrages of my fellow-citizens, for a number of years past, gave me an opportunity to express my attachment to their interest; and be assured, sir, that a just sense of my obligation to my country, is too deeply impressed on my mind ever to be effaced or to be an indifferent spectator of its prosperity or misfortunes.

I am, dear sir, with respect,
and sentiments of high esteem,
Your excellency's most obedient
and very humble servant,
MOSES ROBINSON.

His excellency *Thomas Chittenden.*

Hereafter there can be no question as to the federalism of the state of Vermont.

On Tuesday last, the general assembly of this state, chose the hon. *ISAAC TICHENOR*, senator to congress, in the room of Mr. Robinson, resigned. Mr. Tichenor is elected to serve at the next session of congress, and for the six years succeeding, and has accepted his appointment.

The legislature of Vermont choose the electors for that state. That they will be true federalists is undoubted.

NEW-YORK, November 2.

Legislature of New-York.

Yesterday, both houses of the legislature convened at the City-hall, in this city, agreeably to adjournment. There being a quorum present in each house, they proceeded to organise their respective houses.

Guilian Verplanck was appointed speaker, and James Van Ingen, clerk.

Robert Hunter was re-chosen master at arms.

The usual mutual communications were had between the two houses and the executive.

At half past one, his excellency the governor appeared on the floor of the great court room, both houses being present, and made his speech at the opening of the session.

November 3.

Yesterday, the assembly went into committee of the whole house on his excellency the governor's speech, Mr. Barker in the chair, when the speech was read, and committes appointed, by distinct resolutions, to take into consideration the different distinct articles in said speech respectively, and report thereon to the house.

A message was received from the senate, with two resolutions, requesting the concurrence of the assembly, viz.

1. Resolved, that the two houses will, on Wednesday next, proceed to elect a senator in the congress of the United States, in the place of Mr. King.

2. Resolved, that the two houses will, on Tuesday next, proceed to the election of electors, on the the part of this state, for the election of President and Vice President of the United States.

James Kent, esq. is appointed to pronounce an oration before the Agricultural society, at their annual meeting on Tuesday next.

TRENTON, November 1.

Tuesday last being the day appointed by the constitution, for the meeting of the legislature of this state, a quorum of both houses accordingly assembled at the State-house, in this city. The council made choice of James Linn, esq. as vice-president, and John Beatty, esq clerk; the assembly, of James H. Imlay, esq. as speaker, and Maskell Ewing, esq. clark.

In joint meeting, last Friday, Richard Howell, esq. was re-appointed governor of this state, for the ensuing year, and James Mott, esq. treasurer, both unanimously.

A bill is before the assembly, for erecting free schools throughout this state, to be supported by a general tax.

One Godlip received sentence of death at the last court of oyer and terminer, in Sussex county, for for the murder of his wife. He was executed on Friday last.

WINCHESTER, October 28.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Maryland to his correspondent here.

"We have had a very warmly contested election in Hager's Town. Sp—g, with all his influence, supported Ringgold, as an anti treaty man, against a plain, honest German. He is a spirited young fellow, and supported himself with a becoming dignity. He publicly avowed himself a friend to order and good government, and to that Great Man who, by a certain party, has been so much insulted and vilified. The young man was suppoted by the Germans, his staunch friends. —who, when they understood the nature of the dispute, cleaved to him as one man:—For, being a plain, sensible people, and finding themselves happy and thriving under the present establishment, they did not wish to run the risk of a change."

AMERICAN CLAIMS.

In the High Court of Admiralty. *Sir* James Marriot, *Judge.*

Samuel Bayard, agent of the United States, &c. in behalf of Messrs. John and Thomas Stephens and Israel Thorndike, citizens of the United States, and owners of the schooner Relief and cargo, Asa Cole, master:—Claimants—against

General Sir Charles Grey and Admiral Sir John Jarvis.

The Relief was an American vessel seized by the British forces at Martinique shortly after the capture of that island. On the 19th of April 1794, she was libelled in a pretended Court of Admiralty established at Martinique by the captors. On the 5th of May the vessel and cargo were sold, and on the 14th they were condemned.

On the 28th of Feb. 1795, Mr. Bayard filed his claim in the High Court of Admiralty on behalf of the owners; and a monition thereupon issued against Admiral Jarvis and General Grey, directing them to bring into the registry of the court the ship's papers and all depositions taken in preparatory. The captors, though a year had elapsed from the time of the issuing of the monition, brought in no papers; and the king's advocate and proctor admitted, that they did not expect to bring in any. The cause was therefore heard on the ex parte evidence produced by the claimants.

Doctors Nicholl and Lawrence for the claimants, and Sir William Scott, the king's advocate for the captors.

On the 2d of Feb. 1796 Sir James Marriot delivered his opinion as follows:

Since the king's advocate and proctor both admit that there is no prospect of shortly, if at all, receiving from their clients any further papers respecting these American vessels seized at Martinique, as they admit this vessel to be one of those seized and sold by persons under the orders of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jarvis, and as the claimants have done all in *their* power to have the ships papers brought forward, and, not being able to obtain them from the captors, have furnished such as were in their power, I do not see how I can do otherwise than decree the restitution of this vessel and cargo.

Dr. Nicholl then moved, that the restitution might be accompanied with costs and damages, and Sir William Scott submitting to the judgment of the court, the Judge further declared as follows:

Whenever a wrong has been done, it is the duty of a court of justice, when applied to, not only to repair that wrong, but to decree the party aggrieved compensation for the loss he may have sustained by the illegal detention of his property. In all cases where seamen have come into this court to demand the wages that have been wrongfully detained from them, I have made it a rule, to direct payment not only of the wages due them, but also the costs and charges they have been put to in recovering them. It is immaterial whether the defendants in this case have done the wrong themselves or others under their command. They knew of the seizure and sale of these vessels: they constituted this pretended court of admiralty for the purpose of condemning them: and their agents have received the proceeds of these vessels and cargoes, which I have no doubt they have taken good care of. But these proceedings as against the Americans were wrongful, and they must have justice done them. This money so illegally gotten must be refunded to its proper owners. It is a pity that brave men are not always wise men. But I have nothing to say to them as officers or as men: they appear now before the court as parties to a suit, and it is my duty to inforce the rules of justice.

As to Sir Charles Grey he might have had little to do in the business; but Sir John Jarvis ought and *must* have known better—Let the vessel be restored with costs and damages.

As the king's advocate was not prepared in the other cases, the judge, with the consent of the claimant's counsel, directed them to stand over to the next admiralty day; but at the same time he said, Don't let it be told in America, that this court declines sitting to hear and decide these cases. I am willing to hear as many as counsel are prepared to argue. The captors were in a great hurry to sell these vessels and pocket the money. As they have now had the use of it long enough, they should restore it with a good grace to those who have a right to demand it.

Philadelphia, November 4.

IF Mr. JEFFERSON (says a Boston paper) should succeed to the Presidency, he must either change the entire system of the present administration, or offend the friends to whom he will be indebted for his elevation. Without doubt he will prefer the former alternative. Have we considered, and are we ready to meet this change? The officers at the heads of the great departments will immediately retire from posts in which they cannot enjoy the confidence of the President. The French party—the party who rejoice at the news of a decree for capturing our property; who would *justify* the French in breaking solemn treaties; who contend publicly that France ought to make war upon us, unless we unite in a common cause with them; that zealous, impolitic, and headstrong party would take the lead in our affairs. Are we prepared for this change? Is not the advantage that might result from it at least problematical? And is not our present prosperity certain? Can we do better? May we not do worse? Think of these things, and think of JOHN ADAMS.

REPLY to the *communication* in the Aurora of this morning, on the subject of citizen ADET's Note.

The whole substance of the above vindication of citizen Adet's Note, rests altogether on this ground viz. that, "inasmuch as by our commercial treaty, with France, that nation is to enjoy all the advantages relating to *commerce*, which may be granted by the United States to the most favor'd nations, she paying for them the equivalent, if any, that has been paid by such nations, and inasmuch as the United States have *granted* by treaty to Great-Britain the *right* to seize French property found on board American vessels, therefore France has an equal right to seize British property found on board our vessels."

The *fallacy* of the above reasoning will be detected by a few plain observations, the conclusion resting entirely on *premises* which are universally known to be *false*.

Let any unprejudiced man read the preamble and the first, second and third articles of the treaty, and he will find that they mean no more than, "that France is to be permitted to import all goods into the United States, which the most favor'd nations may be permitted to import, and shall pay no higher duties or tonnage on her goods or vessels than the most favor'd nations; and that her ships shall enjoy in passing from one port of the United States to another and in navigating to and from the United States the same privileges that any other nation enjoys.

Therefore even admitting that the United States had *granted* by treaty to G. B. the right of seizing enemy's property, found in their vessels, a correspondent right could not have been claimed by France *under the treaty*, inasmuch as it cannot be considered as a *commercial privilege*, however she might have had a right to claim it *under the laws of neutrality*.

But it is denied, that the United States have granted this right by treaty to Great-Britain. She had long practised upon it as *derived from the law of nations*, and exercised it at the time the United States formed their commercial treaty with France. For proof of this, see Jefferson's reasoning on the the subject, in his letters to Genet and Morris, (printed Correspondence) in which the exercise of this right is clearly and incontrovertibly proved to belong to Great-Britain, and in which reasoning, the French republic have apparently acquiesced for three years.

Moreover, on reference to the 17th article of our treaty with England, it will shew that, so far from having *granted* this right, the United States have obtained a *relaxation* in the exercise of it; the law of nations having authorised a more vexatious exercise of the right, than is permitted by the treaty.

France then, well apprized of this right, enters into an express stipulation with the United States, that she will *not* exercise it towards them, when *they* shall be *at peace*, and *she* at *war*.

And yet, after a long *acquiescence* in this exemption, and a formal *recognition* of it, (by the repeal of a decree which had for a moment suspended it,) she *now* chooses to consider it as working *unequally*, and assigns *that* as the reason for its threatened *violation*.

The executive directory, (taking a very *different ground* from the Apologist in the Aurora,) states the threatened violation, to rest "on the *detriment* which France may receive from the advantages which she had by her treaty *secured* to the United States."

The *law of nations* furnishes no justification of the kind; the books, on the contrary, say, "that "the *injury* a nation may *sustain* from a treaty, is "*not* a *justifiable* reason for such nation to *refuse* "*complying with its conditions.*"

Martan's, law of nations, p 52.

"Real treaties *never* cease to be obligatory, except in cases where all treaties become invalid.

Id. p. 55.

"The maritime powers have begun to issue *declarations* to *advertise* the *neutral* powers, that they shall look upon such and such merchandizes as contraband: but the effects of these declarations cannot by any means be extended to *those* neutral powers, *with which the powers* that issue them *have treaties of commerce, in which* THIS MATTER IS SETTLED." Id. p. 321.

"One of the parties has not a right to swerve from a treaty, otherwise valid and obligatory, except in the case of a collision, or in that of an infraction by the other."

Id. p. 34.

Besides, France, herself previous to her treaty with us, had always exercised the same right, as resulting from the law of nations, by seizing enemy's property in neutral bottoms, where not secured by treaty. (See Marine Ordinances, under the article, prize.)

And at the very moment that she complains of the exercise of this right on the part of Great-Britain, she has made a *practical* comment on the laws of nations, in this respect by seizing enemy's property, EVEN ON NEUTRAL TERRITORY; in the case of the seizing of British property at *Leghorn*.

Thus we see that *before* and *subsequent* to her commercial treaty with the United States, she has *practised* upon the same principle which she seems now disposed *to force the United States into a War* to compel England to renounce.

The foregoing remarks, and the authorities which have been referred to, leave no room for doubt in the mind of every independent American, that if the threat of the French government shall be carried into execution, the United States will have learnt a new lesson in politics—that the most liberal, sincere and faithful observance of treaties, the most generous construction of the laws of neutrality, nay, even an exposure to danger, by measures not warranted either by our treaty or the laws of neutrality, are not *sufficient* to retain the friendship of that nation and to preserve inviolate her stipulations when she feels from them a *momentary inconvenience*, which she had *fully contemplated at the time* they were made.

AN UNSHACKLED AMERICAN.

This Day is Published,
For the Author, (price 25 cents)
And Sold by B. DAVIES, No. 68, High-street, and by the other Booksellers in the City,

TIT FOR TAT;
Or, A Purge for a Pill.

Being an answer to a scurrilous pamphlet, lately published, entitled, "A Pill for Porcupine."

To which is added,

A Poetical Rhapsody on the Times,
Describing the Disasters of an Emigrant.

"To bear an open slander is a curse,
"But not to find an answer is a worse."
"This you get, Booby Squirt,
"Because you wou'd chatter;
"Since you're for flinging dirt,
"We'll try who best can spatter."
[*Paddy Whack.*]

EZEKIEL FREEMAN,

HAVING succeeded to the distillery in New-street, No. 115, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Cave, informs the public that he has for sale,
Rum, Gin, Brandy, &c.
All persons having any demands upon the said distillery or indebted thereto are requested to apply to him for settlement, he being duly authorized for that purpose.
Philadelphia, Nov. 4th, 1796. dtf

To be Let,

A large cellar, in Walnut-street just above Fourth-Street, that is floored with two inch plank, and will hold upwards of 100 pipes of wine.
Also, a Stable and Coach-house, that will hold four horses and two carriages; and several stores in Fourth Street.—
Apply to
George Meade.

Who has for sale,
25 boxes of Castile soap
Red Lisbon Wine
A few pipes of bill of exchange wine
A few barrels of Irish mess beef
And a few barrels of ship bread.
Nov. 4. d15t.

GLASS ENGRAVER.

Mrs. DESCAMPS, from Paris.
Informs the Public that she has just opened her store, North Third Street, No. 95, where she engraves with borders, flowers, garlands, cyphers, figures, escutcheons, &c. in the most elegant, fashionable, neat, and new stile, all sorts of glasses, and glass wares on the most reasonable terms. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually executed.
M. Descamps executes any thing in the line of a Glazier.
Nov. 2. *3t.

FOR SALE,
About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to
Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-street.
October 31. mwstf

NANKEENS,
Of the first quality, FOR SALE BY,
RD. and JAS. POTTER.
For any quantity above Five Thousand Pieces, a liberal credit will be given R. & J. P.
September 13: T. u

FOR SALE,
An elegant HOUSE, No. 78, Walnut-ſtreet;

WHICH is 25 feet front, by 171 feet deep, with a lot adjoining, 20 1-2 feet wide, by 72 feet 8 inches deep. (This lot is back of the houſe occupied by George Willing, Eſq.) The houſe is completely finiſhed in every reſpect. It is 50 feet deep, has two large parlours, the front one 24 feet, the back one is 22 feet, by 18 1-2 feet, a handſome drawing-room, 24 1-2 feet by 24 feet. The rooms below, the drawing-room and the chambers adjoining, have mahogany doors, and theſe as well as the rooms above them have a communication with each other. The height in the firſt and ſecond ſtory is 12 feet, and have ſtoco cornices, and nine rooms up ſtairs, beſides the garrets, which are divided into three rooms, a good kitchen, waſh-houſe, ſmilk and bathing-houſes, a large ice-houſe, a pump in the yard, and a 3 feet 3 inch alley, that leads into Fourth-ſtreet, The cellars are laid with lime, and floored with two inch plank, and plaſtered. The yard is well paved, and the houſe is clear of ground-rent. All the rooms have bells in them, and the chamber bells ring in the garret, as well as in the entry down ſtairs. All the chambers have white tiles, except the one next to the drawing room, which has as well as the drawing-room and the two parlours below, marble chimney pieces. The drawing-room, the two parlours below, and the entry, are papered up to the third ſtory: In the room over the kitchen is an open ſtove. In the waſh room there is an oven, and the back buildings, from the cellar, all the way up have large cloſets, and in the cellar is a large bottle rack, a wine ſtore is taken off of the cellar, and three bins to hold bottled liquor are made in ſaid room with padlocks to them; the whole cellar and the cock-loft are as well plaſtered as any room in the houſe. In ſhort, the houſe is in every reſpect completely finiſhed. Poſſeſſion ſhall be given in ten days after the houſe is ſold. Two brick ſtables in Walnut-ſtreet, with two coach houſes, one of them will hold two carriages, the other one. The ſmalleſt ſtable has room for three, and the largeſt for four horſes. It is is 21 feet front on Walnut-ſtreet by 50 feet, 3 inches deep. They have excellent lofts over them. The building is arched and laid with lime and two-inch plank, and the cellars will hold about 100 pipes of wine: Is clear of ground rent, and has the privilege of an 11 1-2 feet alley, that leads into Fifth-ſtreet. Alſo a brick ſtore, 33 feet front on Fourth-ſtreet, by 50 feet deep, which might at a ſmall expence be turned into a handſome dwelling houſe having been ſo contrived in the building. It has a yard 48 feet 6 inches wide, by 24 feet deep, has a rain water pump, and other conveniences, and the cellar is laid with two inch plank, and is now rented at 40 dollars per month. This building is ſubject to a ground rent of 11 dollars 3-4 per annum. The ſtore and ſtables I would give immediate poſſeſſion of. GEORGE MEADE.

No. 78, Walnut Street.

Terms of payment for the foregoing property, viz.—

1630l. may lay one year certain, after the ſale and if the intereſt is regularly paid, that humane, worthy, good, and friendly man, Edward Stiles, Eſq. ſays it may lay as long as the purchaſer pleaſes (purely he ſays to oblige me) the intereſt being regularly paid.

4800l. to be paid in approved note, and approved indorſers at 12 months, the remainder in approved notes and approved indorſers, at 15, 18, and 24 months, the property to be ſecured for the payment. The ſtables may be paid for in like manner, and the ſtore too, all but 4000 dollars, which muſt be paid in an approved note, and approved indorſer, at 6 months, the whole payable with intereſt.

Oct. 26. dx.

To be Sold,
AT PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Thurſday the 6th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, at Dougherty's tavern, in the town of Winchester, in Virginia, the following lands, ſituate in the ſaid ſtate, viz.

No. 1.—430 Acres,

Of excellent land on the waters of Back-creek, in Frederick county, on the great road leading to the South Branch, about ten miles from Winchester, 100 acres of which is rich bottom, a fine ſtream running through it, with ſeveral ſprings, the trees in the bottom are chiefly ſugar maple, black walnut, hickory and locuſt. There is a log dwelling and out-houſes, ſome meadow made, and 40 acres of upland cleared. On this tract there is a good mill-ſeat, where an under-ſhot-mill might be erected.

No. 2.—800 Acres.

Situate in Hampſhire county, on the north branch of the Potowmack, and on a branch called Cabbin-run, about eight miles from Fort Cumberland. On this tract is a large quantity of rich bottom, fit for meadow or the culture of hemp, the upland remarkably good, being chiefly timbered with walnut and hickory. The above tract is in two ſurveys of 400 acres each.

No. 3.—200 Acres.

Situate in Franklin county, about ten miles from Winchester. On this tract there is a dwelling houſe and part of the land is cleared, the remainder is finely timbered.

No. 4.—A Lot of Ground.

In the town of Woodſtock, Shanandoah county, whereon is erected a two ſtory houſe, and other improvements, and a ten acre lot for the conveniency of ſaid town lot.

No. 5.—250 Acres.

Situate about two miles from Woodſtock. Part of this tract is in cultivation, is finely timbered, and a good quantity of meadow may be made.

No. 6.—400 Acres.

Situate in Hampſhire county, on George Andes's mill run, on a branch of the Caſapchon. This tract is finely timbered, there is good bottom land, which might be eaſily converted into meadow.

No. 7.—One moiety of 5000 Acres.

Lying on the waters of Hughes's river, in Harriſon county. This was purchaſed at one quarter of a dollar per acre, caſh above 8 years ago.

No. 8.—41,900 Acres.

Lying in the counties of Wythe, Waſhington, and Grayſon (the greater part in Wythe,) on the waters of Cripple creek and Fox creek, branches of New River, and on the ſouth fork of Holſtein.

No. 9.—10,000 Acres.

Lying in the county of Hardy, on the waters of Great Creapion and North River.

The terms of payment will be one third part of the purchaſe money to be paid in hand at the time of executing the deed or deeds of conveyance, the remaining two thirds to be paid in equal inſtalments, at 12, 18, and 24 months thereafter ſecuring thoſe payments by mortgaging the premiſes.

Should any perſon wiſh to purchaſe at private ſale, application may be made to John Holker, Eſq. near Winchester; David Holmes, Eſq. of Winchester; or by letters, (poſt paid,) to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, being the owner of ſaid lands, who will perſonally attend the ſale on the day abovementioned.

George Meade.

Philadelphia, 2d of November 1796.

d1w w&s1 M&tA.

To be Sold,

60,400 Acres of Land.

Lying on the river Alleghany, in the county of Northumberland, in the State of Pennſylvania.

400 Acres Land,

In Bald Eagle townſhip, Northumberland county aforeſaid.

60,000 Acres Land,

Lying on the waters of the Oconee and Canouchee rivers, in the county of Waſhington, in the ſtate of Georgia.

174,000 Acres Land,

Lying on the waters of the Ohopee and Canouchee rivers, in the county of Montgomery, in the ſtate of Georgia.

31,033 Acres Land,

Lying in Orangeburgh diſtrict, in the ſtate of South Carolina. And,

146,986 Acres Land,

Lying in Charleſton diſtrict, in the ſaid ſtate of South Carolina.

An Half-acre Lot of Grond,

In the town of Richmond, Virginia.

The above Lands will be ſold low.—Apply to

George Meade.

Philadelphia, 2d November, 1796. d1w w&stf.

The Creditors of Scott and M^c^Michael,

formerly merchants of this city, and who failed in the year 1763, or 1764, (and from whom the ſubſcriber purchaſed bills of exchange to amount of ſeveral hundred pounds ſterling, which have lain by him ever ſince,) are requeſted, EVERY MAN OF THEM that is living, to meet at the City-Tavern on Tueſday, the 15th of November next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in order to oblige Charles Cox, formerly of this city, now of New-Jerſey, and John Bayard, formerly of ſaid city, and ſpeaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of ſaid ſtate, now of Brunſwick, New-Jerſey, aſſignees of ſaid Scott & M^c^Michael, to come forward and pay over the monies they have had in their hands belonging to the creditors theſe 32 or 33 years. Some years ago the creditors were called together; Mr. Cox appeared in behalf of himſelf and Mr. Bayard, and alleged that they were apprehenſive they might be brought into trouble if they parted with the money (which I apprehend is ſome thouſands,) as his Britannic Majeſty had a debt due him for government bills: it was however agreed by the creditors met, that the aſſignees ſhould take the opinion of counſel; they did ſo, and it was that they would be ſafe in dividing the money among the creditors. I urged Mr. Cox to bring the buſineſs to a final cloſe; his anſwer was, it would be but a trifling ſum; my reply was, if ever ſo trifling, I would have my proportion of it. It has however lain over.

I therefore hope the creditors will now come forward and oblige the aſſignees to divide whatever they have, and they ought to pay intereſt too.

George Meade.

Philadelphia, 2d November, 1796. dt15N.

The creditors of the late Abel James,

who ſtopped payment in 1784, are requeſted to meet at the City-Tavern, on Tueſday, 8th November, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in order to oblige the aſſignees, (John Field and others) to cloſe their affairs: My demand is for a balance due on a returned bill of 1000l. ſterling, coſts, damages and intereſt.

George Meade.

Philadelphia, November 2d, 1793. dt8N.

The Creditors of Van Vleck and Barton,

and William Barton, & Co. (who failed in the year 1784) are earneſtly requeſted to meet at the City-Tavern, on Wedneſday the 9th November, at 6 o'clock in the evening in order to oblige the ſurviving aſſignees, Stephen Auſtin, and Andrew Hodge to cloſe theſe affairs. John Chandler, deceaſed, who was one of the aſſignees, once offered to the ſubſcriber 12/6 in the pound for his debt, which is for a returned bill of 8000 guilders, with coſts damages and intereſt, and the aſſignees have never paid but 5/ in the pound, though they advertiſed goods belonging to William Barton & Co. in the year 1784 or 1785, and allowed every creditor the liberty of buying to the amount of 10/ in the pound of their debts.

George Meade.

Philadelphia, November 2d, 1796. dt9N.

The Creditors of Clement Biddle & Co.

are requeſted to meet at the City-Tavern on Monday the 14th inſt.—in order to oblige the aſſignees to a ſettlement of their affairs, which have lain over theſe twelve years: the ſubſcriber's demand is for a returned bill of 1,000l. ſterling, damages 20 per cent. and intereſt.

George Meade.

Philadelphia, 3d November, 1796. dt14N.

The foregoing advertiſements are a good ſpecimen of aſſignees. I could give a further one if it was neceſſary.

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subſcription Room will be furniſhed with all the daily papers publiſhed in Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, Baltimore, together with thoſe of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the uſual refreſhments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choiceſt of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the moſt approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be ſupplied with the prime and earlieſt productions of the Seaſon.

Large and ſmall Parties, or ſingle Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfaſts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours moſt convenient to themſelves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furniſhed, and the utmoſt attention paid to cleanlineſs, and every other requiſite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himſelf that nothing on his part ſhall be wanting to preſerve that patronage with which he has been ſo diſtinguiſhingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Mr. FRANCIS,
(Of the New Theatre)

TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his ſcholars and to the public. Mr. Francis intends, on his return from Maryland, to open a public academy for dancing, upon a plan entirely new. He flatters himſelf that his attention to his pupils hitherto renders any promiſes of conducting his future ſchemes on the moſt liberal and ſtricteſt terms, of propriety, totally unneceſſary.

N. B. Private tuition as uſual.

June 3 taw

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,
HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,

A Well Selected Assortment of

Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdaſhery Goods,

Which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, on the very loweſt terms;

Amongſt which are

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muſlins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neck-cloths, very fine
Mantuas of the firſt quality
Silk and Cotton Hoſiery
Umbrellas of the firſt quality, aſſorted
Iriſh Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marſeilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Roſe Blankets aſſorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

OLD
London Particular Madeira Wine,

In pipes, hogſheads and quarter-caſks,

Landing this day at Cheſnut-ſtreet Wharf, and for ſale by

Joſeph Anthony & Co.

Nov. 1. d

Beſt Boſton & Nova-Scotia Mackarel,

Excellent Halifax Salmon in bbls.
47 bbls. prime Coffee,
Beſt Boſton Beef,
Codfiſh in hds.
Spermaceti Candles,
Spermaceti, and Northern } OIL.
Mould and dipt, tallow candles, of a ſuperior quality.
A few boxes excellent brown ſoap,
6 Bales of Corks.
40 Pipes excellent Liſbon Wine.
A few ſacks of Feathers.
A few bales India Muſlins.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

October 31. d

Loſt Laſt Evening,

At Ricketts's Amphitheatre, (ſuppoſed to be taken by ſome villain out of a gentleman's pocket)

A red Morocco-Leather POCKET-BOOK,

Containing about 185 dollars in bank notes; three notes of hand of Roſs and Simſon, No. 304, 305 and 306, dated 12th laſt Auguſt, payable 60 days after date, to the order of Paul Siemen, together for 5150 dollars; an order of Mrs. Ann Macpherſon, from Paul Siemen, on Lachlin Mac Neal, Eſq. at Port-au-Prince, for 100 dollars; beſides ſeveral letters and papers of no uſe but to the proprietor. The notes of hand and order are without endorſement. EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD is offered to any perſon who will diſcover and ſecure the thief, and FORTY DOLLARS for only bringing the above mentioned notes and papers at No. 129, corner of Front and Mulberry ſtreets. d Oct. 11.

MR. RICKETTS

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he will open his RIDING SCHOOL on the 1ſt of Nov. for the inſtruction of Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant accompliſhment of riding and managing their horſes with eaſe to themſelves.

Mr. Ricketts has well trained Horſes for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen for exerciſe, to pay monthly. Pupils to pay by the ſeaſon, or by the leſſon. Horſes trained to the road or field.

October 24. d

To be Sold,
The Time of a ſmart, active Negro Lad,

Who has Eleven years to ſerve.

Enquire at No. 58, South Front-ſtreet.

October 18. §

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

By J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

(Price 12 1-2 Cents)

The PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the People *of the* United States,

Announcing his intention of retiring from public life at the expiration of the preſent conſtitutional term of preſidency.

September 20. d

Waſhington Lottery.

The 34th and 35th days' drawing of the Waſhington Lottery, No. 2, are received at the office No. 234, Market-ſtreet, where tickets may be examined.

N. B. Information given where tickets in all the other lotteries may be procured.

November 3, 1796. d

STOP THE THIEVES!!!

LAST Wedneſday Evening, October 19, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, the bed room of Mr. Ricketts in O'Eller's hotel was entered, either by means of falſe keys, or at the window, by ſome villain or villains, who muſt have been acquainted with the ſituation of the houſe (as the door was found locked after they had committed the theft) who took away from amongſt ſeveral trunks, ONE which contained a valuable part of Mr. Rickett's property, but of which he is not yet able to aſcertain the contents particularly. After bringing the ſaid trunk away, and emptying it of upwards of a thouſand dollars in caſh and bank notes, the villains left it behind the circus, during the time that the performances of the evening were going forward.

It is earneſtly requeſted, that all tavern-keepers on the ſtage roads, and the ferry houſes, as well as all civil officers, may be watchful in ſecuring ſuſpicious perſons, who may have a redundance of caſh, which their appearance would by no means beſpeak them to be poſſeſſed of.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

Will be given for ſecuring the thief or thieves, and a further reward for ſecuring them with the property.

Oct. 21- d

Univerſity of Pennſylvania,

October 5, 1796.

The Medical Lectures will commence the firſt Monday in November. taw3w

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of Madeira Wine, landing from on board the ſchooner Lucy, Capt. Prows, at Cheſnut-ſtreet wharf, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber.

Robert Andrews,

Oct. 14 mw No. 86, So. Wharves.

Plans of the city of Philadelphia,

Including the NORTHERN LIBERTIES and diſtrict of SOUTHWARK,

Publiſhed, and ſold by

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

No. 68, High ſtreet,

(Price one dollar.)

THIS plan is 26 inches ſquare, and has been engraved by one of the firſt artiſts in the city, from a late and accurate ſurvey. Purchaſers are entitled to a pamphlet with each plan, giving "ſome account of the city, its population, trade, government, &c.

July 19 tu&ftf

Lottery

FOR raiſing ſix thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſeven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz.

1	Prize of	5000	dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
5		200		1000
20		100		2000
99		50		4950
200		25		5000
2000		10		20,000
5	Laſt drawn numbers of	1000	dollars each,	5000
2332 Prizes.				44,450
4018 Blanks.				
6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each,				44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, the ſuperintendants of the Patterſon Lottery have requeſted the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to thoſe perſons who have purchaſed in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finiſhed. A liſt of the Blanks and Prizes may be ſeen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 ſouth Second ſtreet, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,

dtf eo

Waſhington Canal Lottery,
No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from th Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,		20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 laſt drawn Tickets, each	5,000		35,000
6 ditto	1,000		6,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,008
To be raiſed for the Canal,			26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,			175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(*Signed*) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11. §

Treaſury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the firſt day of March next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of June, 1797, to the thirty-firſt day of May, 1798, both days incluſive, at the places and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Sanduſky Lake, and on Sanduſky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittſburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferſon; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Maſſac; at any place from Fort Maſſac to the ſouth boundary of the United States on the river Miſſiſippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to be paid at the poſts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſkey.

One quart and half a pint of ſalt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles, } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]